



**38CC 16INCH
CHAINSAW**



Protect yourself and others by observing all safety information, warnings, and cautions. Failure to comply with instructions could result in personal injury and/or damage to product or property.

Please retain instructions for future reference!

ROSSGARDEN

RCS38CC

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SPECIFICATIONS

Engine displacement	37.2 cm ³
Maximum engine capacity	1.2 kW
Maximum speed with cutting equipment	10000 rpm
Idling speed	3000 rpm
Fuel Tank capacity	310 ml
Fuel/Oil Mix Ratio	25:1
Chain Oil tank capacity 210 ml	210 ml
Bar Type	OREGAN
Bar length	16"
Chain type	OREGAN 91P
Weight with bar and chain	5.1Kg
Vibration @ Front handle	8.01m/s ²
Vibration @ Rear handle	6.35m/s ²
Spark Plug gap	0.6 - 0.7mm
Spark plugs;	L8RTF
HUADE	CJ-6Y
Champion	WS7F
BOSCH	BPM7A
NGK	

GENERAL SAFETY

WHEN using the equipment, a few safety precautions must be observed to avoid injuries and damage to the saw.

READ the operating instructions carefully and comply with them at all times.

KEEP this manual in a safe place, so that the information is readily available at all times.

IF you give the equipment to another person, It is important for them to read the operating instructions prior to use.

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Explanation of the symbols and warning signs on the machine



READ the user manual before using the machine.



ALWAYS wear safety goggles to guard your eyes from flying materials/objects and a sound-proof helmet, ear plugs or the like to protect your hearing.

Wear a safety helmet if there is a risk of objects falling on you from above.



WEAR gloves to protect your hands.



WEAR safety shoes to protect your feet.

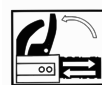


WARNING! Danger!



DO not operate a chain saw with one hand!

BE aware of the of kickback!



MAKE sure that the chain brake is released. Pull back the handle/chain brake before operating

General Safety Cont ...

- DO NOT operate a chain saw with one hand! Serious injury to the operator, helpers, bystanders, etc may result from one handed operation. A chain saw is intended for two handed use.
- DO NOT operate a chain saw when you are fatigued.
- Use safety footwear, snug-fitting clothing, protective gloves, and eye, hearing and head protection equipment.
- Use caution when handling fuel. Move the chain saw at least 10 feet (3m) from the fuelling point before starting the engine.
- DO NOT allow other persons to be near when starting or cutting with the chain saw. Keep bystanders and animals out of the work area.
- DO NOT start cutting until you have a clear work area, secure footing, and a planned retreat path from the falling tree.
- Keep all parts of your body away from the saw chain when the engine is running.
- Before you start the engine, make sure that the saw chain is not contacting anything.
- Carry the chain saw with the engine stopped, the guide bar and saw chain to the rear, and the muffler away from your body.
- DO NOT operate a chain saw that is damaged, improperly adjusted, or not completely and securely assembled. Be sure that the saw chain stops moving when the throttle control trigger is released.
- Shut off the engine before setting the chain saw down.
- Use extreme caution when cutting small size brush and saplings because slender material may catch in the saw chain and be whipped toward you or pull you off balance.
- When cutting a limb that is under tension, be alert for spring back so that you will not be struck when the tension in the wood fibres is released.
- Keep the handles dry, clean, and free of oil or fuel mixture.
- Operate the chain saw only in well-ventilated areas.
- DO NOT operate a chain saw in a tree unless you have been specifically trained to do so.
- All chain saw service, other than the items listed in the user manual safety and maintenance instructions, should be performed by competent chain saw service personnel.
- When transporting your chain saw, use the appropriate guide bar scabbard.
- DO NOT operate your chain saw near or around flammable liquids or gases whether in or out of doors. An explosion and/or fire may result.
- DO NOT lubricate, fill with fuel or oil when the chain saw engine is running.
- USE THE RIGHT TOOL: Cut wood only. Do not use the chain saw for purposes for which it was not intended. For example, do not use the chain saw for cutting plastic, masonry, or building materials.



DANGER! BEWARE OF KICKBACK!



WARNING: Kickback can lead to dangerous loss of control of the chain saw and result in serious or fatal injury to the saw operator or to anyone standing close by. Always be alert. Rotational kickback and pinch-kickback are major chain saw operational dangers and the leading cause of most accidents.

KICKBACK may occur when the NOSE or TIP (Fig 1 B) of the guide bar touches an object, or when wood closes in and pinches the saw chain in the cut.

TIP contact in some cases may cause a lightning-fast reverse reaction, kicking the guide bar up and back toward the operator. (Fig 1 A)

PINCHING the saw chain along the BOTTOM of the guide bar may PULL the saw forward away from the operator. (Fig 2 A-B)

PINCHING the saw chain along the TOP of the guide bar may PUSH the guide bar rapidly back toward the operator. (Fig 2 B-C)

ANY of these reactions may cause you to lose control of the saw, which could result in serious personal injury or death.

Fig 1

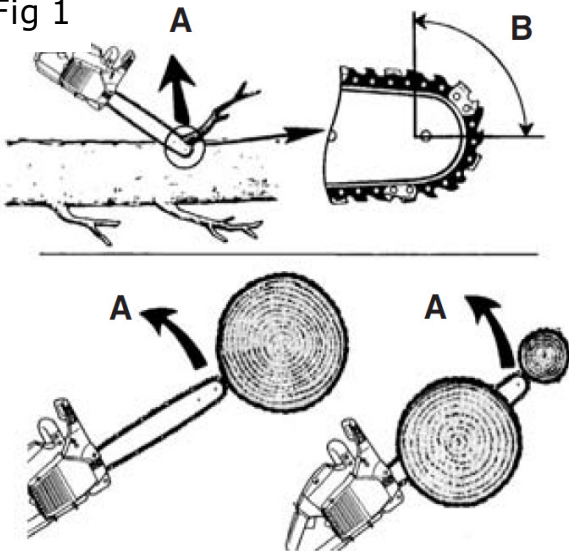
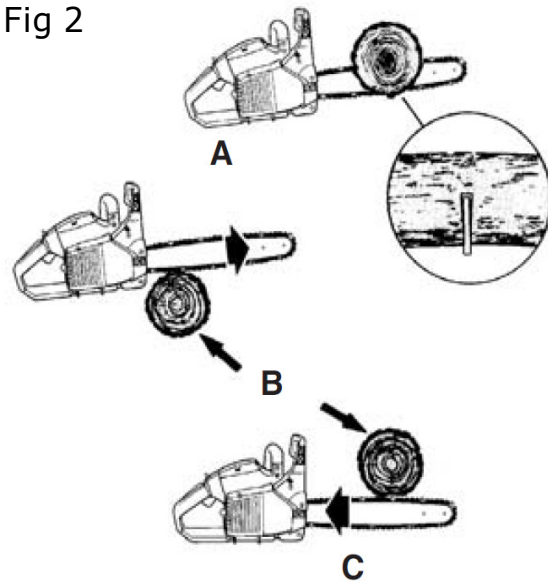


Fig 2



With a basic understanding of kickback, you can reduce or eliminate the element of surprise. Sudden surprise contributes to accidents.

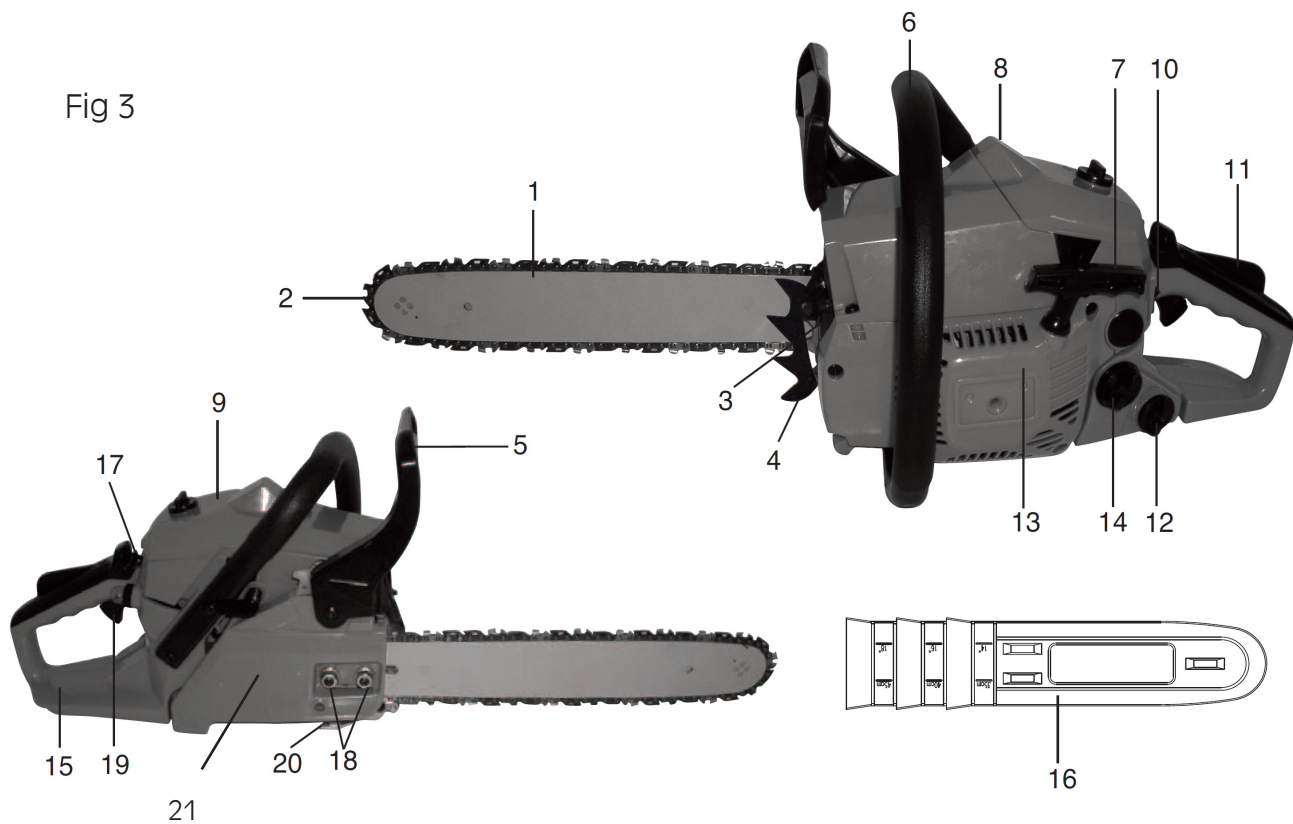
- Keep a good firm grip on the saw with both hands, the right hand on the rear handle, and the left hand on the front handle, when the engine is running. Use a firm grip with thumbs and fingers encircling the chain saw handles. A firm grip will help you reduce kickback and maintain control of the saw. Don't let go.

BEWARE OF KICKBACK! Cont

- Make sure that the area in which you are cutting is free from obstructions. Do not let the nose of the guide bar contact a log, branch, or any other obstruction which could be hit while you are operating the saw.
- Cut at high engine speeds.
- Do not overreach or cut above shoulder height.
- Follow manufacturer's sharpening and maintenance instructions for the saw chain.
- Only use replacement bars and chains specified by the manufacturer or the equivalent.

PARTS IDENTIFICATION

Fig 3



1. Chain bar
2. Saw chain
3. Chain tensioning screw
4. Bucking spikes
5. Chain brake lever / front hand guard
6. Front handle
7. Starter handle
8. Spark plug (under the air filter cover)
9. Air filter cover
10. Ignition switch
11. Safety lock

12. Oil tank cap
13. Fan housing
14. Fuel tank cap
15. Rear handle / bootstrap
16. Chain guard
17. Choke / (carburettor setting)
18. Bar fastening nuts
19. Throttle lever
20. Chain catcher
21. Chain brake / clutch cover

PROPER USE

The chain saw is designed exclusively for sawing wood.

You may only fell trees if you have received the appropriate training.

The manufacturer cannot be held liable for injury or damage caused by improper or incorrect usage.

Please note that our equipment has not been designed for use in commercial, trade or industrial applications. Your warranty will be voided if the machine is used in commercial, trade or industrial businesses or for equivalent purposes.

ASSEMBLY



WARNING: Do not start the engine until the saw is fully assembled.



WARNING: Wear protective gloves at all times when handling the chain.

Attach the bucking spikes to the front of the saw body so the spikes point upward.

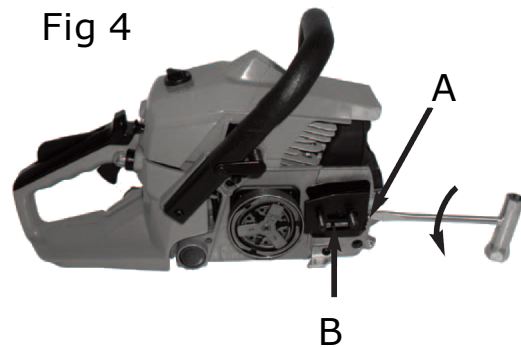


Check that the Chain brake is released before proceeding.

Remove the Bar fastening nuts (Fig 3 –18) and then remove the Chain brake / clutch cover (Fig 3 –21)

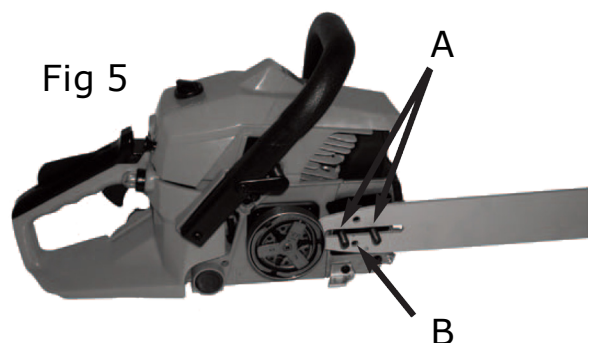
Note the position of the Chain tension adjustment screw (Fig 4 –A) and the bar locating pin (Fig 4-B)

Fig 4

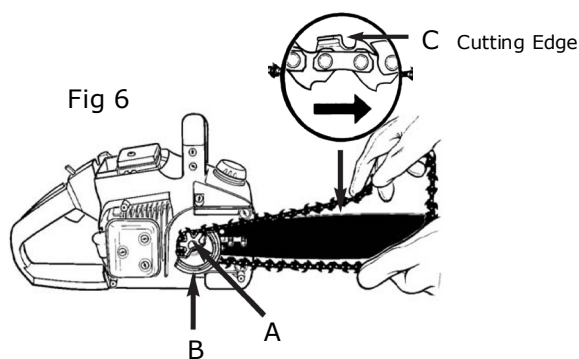


Slip the bar under the edge of the clutch and then over the mounting studs (Fig 5-A) Check that the bar locating pin (Fig 4-B) is engaged in to the hole at the bottom of the bar (Fig 5-B)

Fig 5



Assembly Cont



Lay the chain around the sprocket (fig 6 –A)
Check that the tangs of the chain links are sitting correctly in the slots in the sprocket and then lay the chain around the Bar.

NOTE: The cutting edge of the chain must face in the direction indicated (Fig 6-C)



Before using a new chain / bar for the first time liberally lubricate the chain and bar by hand using chain oil

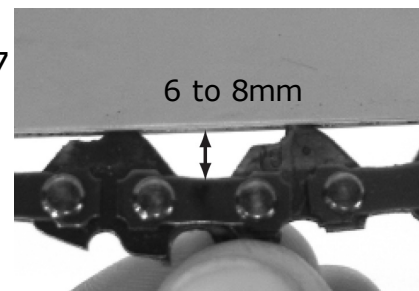
Replace the Chain brake / clutch cover and Bar fastening nuts (Fig 3– 21 & 18) and tighten the nuts



Adjust the chain tension screw (Fig 7 –A) so that if the chain is pulled down with the fingers at the centre of the bar the gap between the chain and the bar is 6 to 8mm.



Fig 7



WARNING!: Saw chain stretches during use, particularly when it is new, and it will occasionally be necessary to adjust and tighten it. New chain will require adjustment in less than 5 cuts. Re adjust it as often as necessary.

FUEL AND LUBRICATION

Fuel

Use standard grade unleaded fuel mixed in a ratio of 25:1 with 2-stroke engine oil

Mixing fuel

Mix fuel with 2-stroke oil in an approved container. Shake gently and ensure thorough mix.

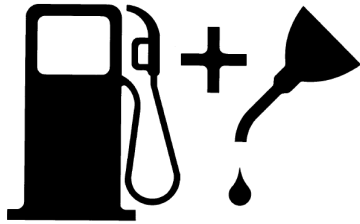
Fuel and Lubrication Cont



WARNING!: Never use raw fuel with out oil in your unit. This will cause permanent engine damage and void the your warranty for that product. Never use a fuel mixture that has been stored for over 90 days.



WARNING!: The 2 stroke oil must be a premium grade oil for 2-cycle air cooled engines and must be mixed at a 25:1 ratio with the fuel. Mixing the fuel at a greater ration than 25:1 provides insufficient lubrication and will cause engine damage and voids your engines warranty.



Motor

Regular Unleaded Plus 2 stroke oil. Mixed 25:1



Chain

Use Chain saw chain oil



Lubrication of chain and chain bar

Whenever you refill the fuel tank with petrol you must also top up the level of chain oil in the chain oil tank. It is recommended to use standard chain oil.

SAW CHAIN / BAR LUBRICATION

Adequate lubrication of the saw chain is essential at all times to minimize friction with the guide bar.

Never starve the bar and chain of oil. Running the saw with too little oil will decrease cutting efficiency, shorten saw chain life, cause rapid dulling of chain, and cause excessive wear of bar from overheating. Too little oil is evidenced by smoke, bar discolouration or pitch build-up. New chains/bars should be lubricated by hand before starting.

AUTOMATIC OILER

Your chain saw is equipped with an automatic oiler system. The oiler automatically delivers the proper amount of oil to the bar and chain. As the engine speed increases, so does the oil flow to the bar pad. The oil tank should be checked and topped up each time the fuel tank is refilled.

Check the operation of the oil pump by running the saw at a medium speed. There should be visible spatters of oil coming from tip of the saw about 30 second after starting the saw.



WARNING: During normal operation the chain brake, clutch cover, bar and chain are lubricated with chain oil. After use oil will drain for many weeks and pool on the surface underneath the chainsaw.

Place the chainsaw on a protected surface to contain the draining lubricating oil when not being used.

GETTING STARTED

Before starting check the operation to the chain brake

The chain brake lever (Fig 8-A) should click between positions (B) and (C). Leave it in position (C) for starting.

NOTE: The brake lever should snap into both positions. If strong resistance is felt, or lever does not move into either position, do not use your saw. Take it immediately to a professional Service Centre for repair.

Fill The fuel tank (Fig 9 –A) with 25:1 fuel oil mix

Fill The oil tank (Fig 9—B) with chain oil.

NOTE: Whenever you refill the fuel tank with fuel you must also top up the level of chain oil in the chain oil tank.

STARTING

Push the chain brake lever forward to engage the chain brake Fig 10

Pull the choke knob (Fig 11-A) out

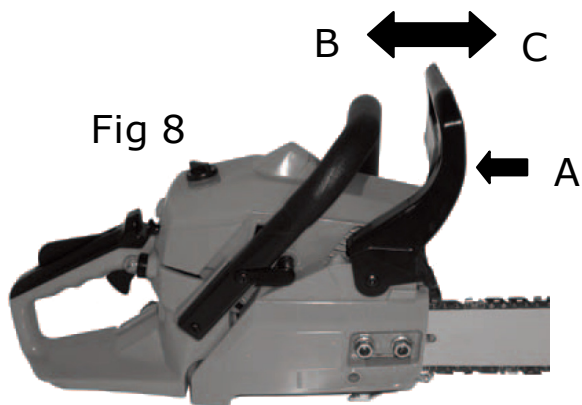


Fig 8

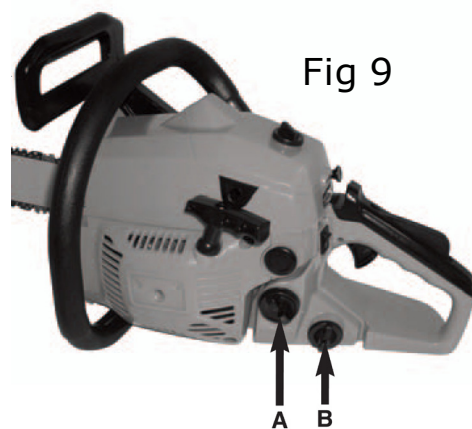


Fig 9

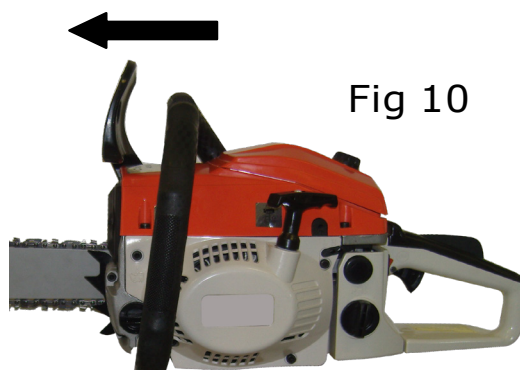


Fig 10

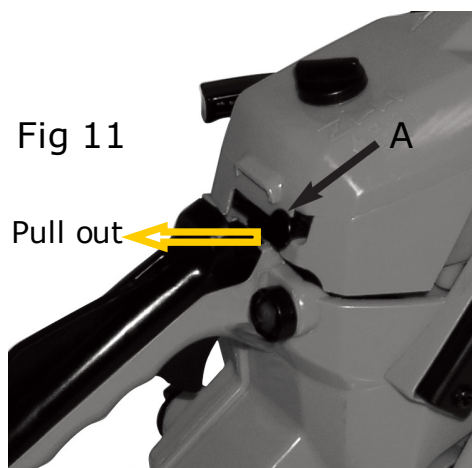
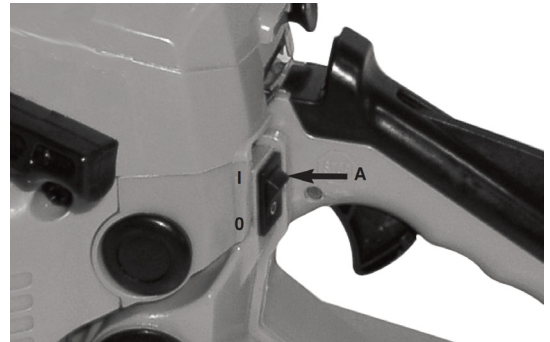


Fig 11

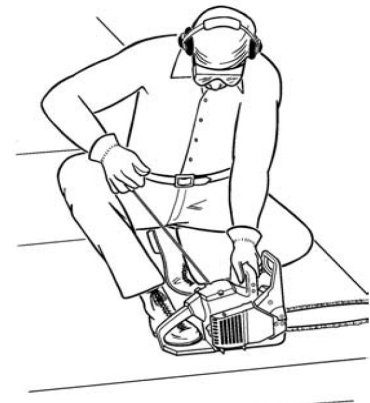
Starting Cont

Set the Ignition switch (Fig 12 –A) to the "I" ON position

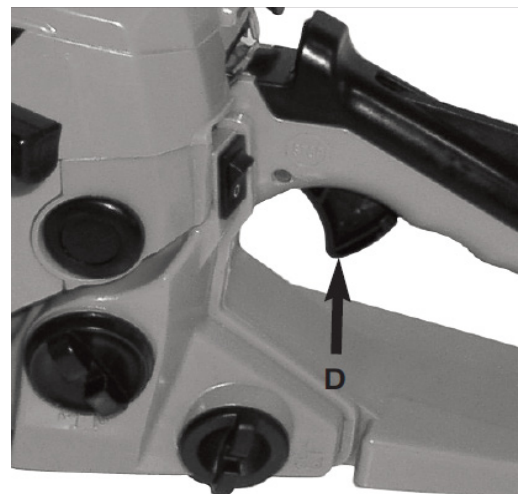
Fig 12



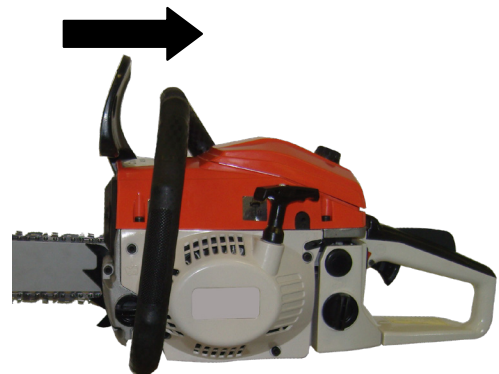
Place the saw on a firm and level surface. Hold the saw securely with your foot as illustrated. Pull the starter up to 10 times. Watch the chain in case it runs



When the motor starts let it idle of a couple of seconds to warm up. Apply part throttle and maintain the unit at a low to Medium speed for a further 10 second.



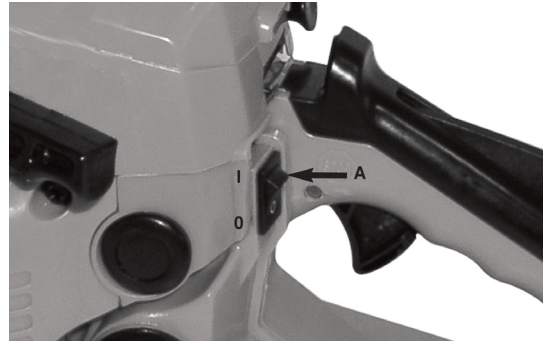
Disengage the chain brake by pulling back the chain brake lever and bringing the motor to cutting speed



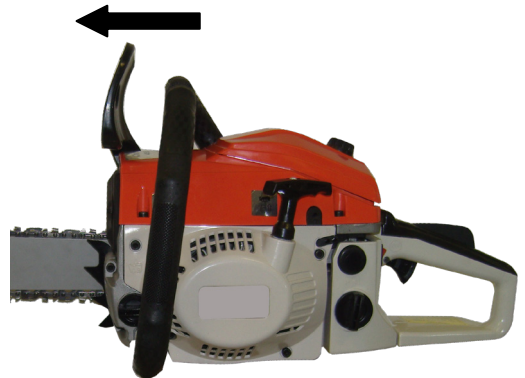
STOPPING

To STOP the motor set the ignition switch (Fig 12-A) to the "0" OFF position

Fig 12



NOTE: To stop the engine in an emergency, activate the chain brake and switch the ignition switch the "0" OFF position



OPERATION

The following section on the operation of the chainsaw is a general guide only. The use of a chain saw by an inexperienced person can be extremely dangerous. If you are unsure, please seek the assistance of a professional or get suitable training before using the chain saw.

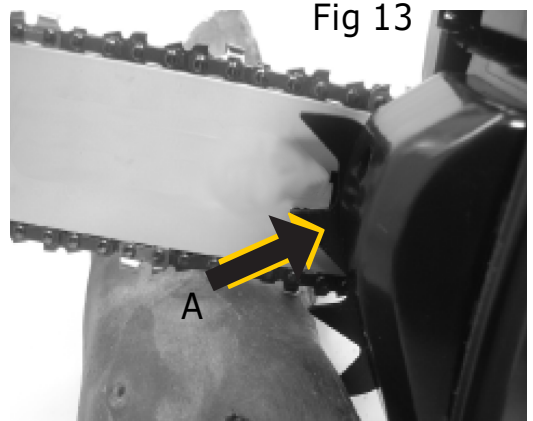


WARNING!: Before every use check the operation of the chain break and oil pump.

Bucking spikes

The chainsaw has bucking spikes (Fig 13 –A) to assist with cutting and reduce the chance of kickback. Keep the bucking spikes touching the wood when cutting will help prevent any pinching or kick-back.

Fig 13



Operation Cont

Bucking

Bucking is cutting a log into lengths for easier handling. To saw a log lying on the ground, first saw halfway, then roll the log over and cut from the opposite side.

To saw the end of a log supported off the ground, first saw up from the bottom one-third through the log then finish by sawing down from the top. To saw a log in the middle of two supports holding it off the ground, first saw down from the top one-third through the log then finish by sawing up from the bottom.

When bucking on a slope, always stand on the uphill side.

NOTE: Be careful that the chain does not cut into the ground when bucking as this causes rapid dulling of the chain.

Limbing

Limbing is the process of removing the branches from a fallen tree. Check the direction in which a branch will bend before cutting it. Always cut on the opposite side to the bending direction so that the guide bar is not pinched in the cut.

For large limbs that cannot be removed in one cut, make an initial cut from the bent side and finish by sawing from the opposite direction.

Do not remove limbs that are supporting the fallen tree on the ground until the tree has been cut into lengths.



WARNING! Always keep a well balanced stance. Do not stand on the log. Be alert to the fact that the log may roll over. When working on a slope, always stand on the uphill side of the log.

Pruning

Pruning is the removal of a limb or branch from a standing tree.



WARNING! Do not use an unstable foothold or ladder. Do not overreach. Do not saw above shoulder height. Always use both hands to hold the saw. First cut up from the bottom and finish down from the top.

Fig 14

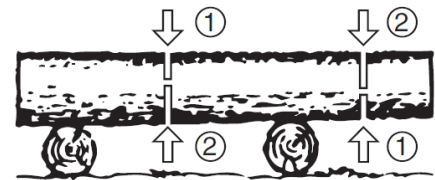
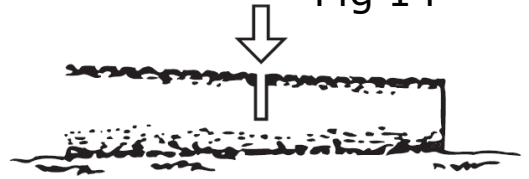


Fig 15

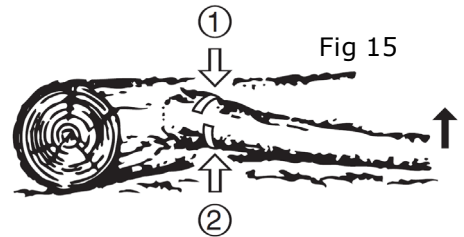
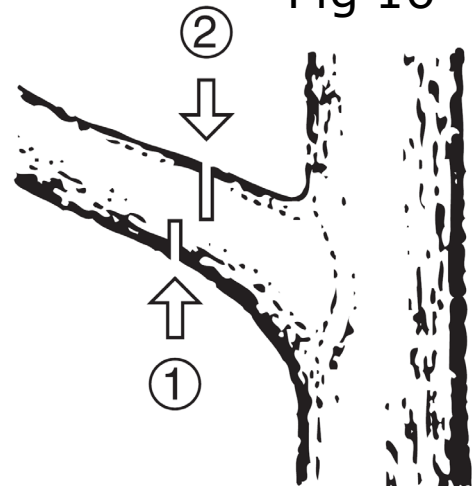


Fig 16



Operation Cont

FELLING

Felling is the term for cutting down a tree. Small trees up to 6-7 inches (15-18cm) in diameter are usually cut in a single cut. Larger trees require notch cuts. Notch cuts determine the direction the tree will fall.

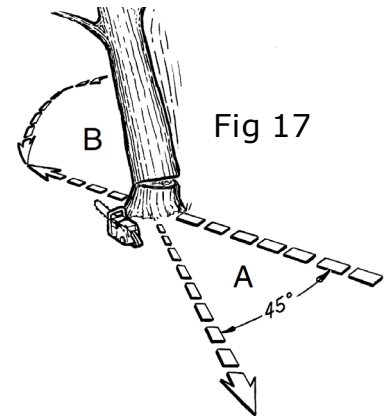


WARNING: Do NOT fell trees unless you have received the appropriate training.



WARNING: A retreat path (Fig 17- A) should be planned and cleared as necessary before cuts are started. The retreat path should extend back and diagonally to the rear of the expected line of fall, as illustrated.

NOTE: Direction of fall (Fig 17-B) is controlled by the notching cut. Before any cuts are made, consider the location of larger branches and natural lean of the tree to determine the way the tree will fall.

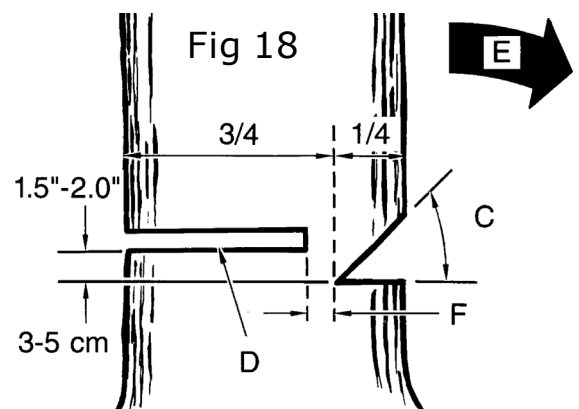


GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR FELLING TREES:

Normally felling consists of 2 main cutting operations, notching (Fig 18-C) and making the felling cut (Fig 18-D).

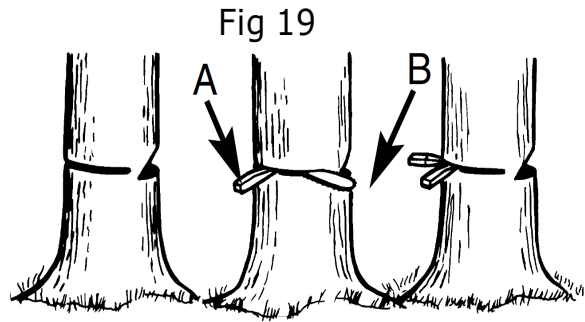
Start making the upper notch cut (Fig18-C) on the side of the tree facing the felling direction (Fig18-E). Be sure you don't make the lower cut too deep into the trunk.

The notch (Fig 18-C) should be deep enough to create a hinge (Fig18-F) of sufficient width and strength. The notch should be wide enough to direct the fall of the tree for as long as possible.

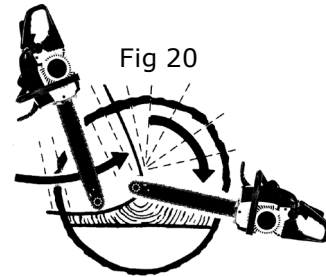


Operation (Felling) Cont

Use wooden or plastic wedges (Fig 19-A) to prevent pinching the bar and chain (Fig 19-B) in the cut. Wedges also control felling (Fig 18-E).



When diameter of wood being cut is greater than the bar length, make 2 cuts as shown (Fig 20).



WARNING: Before making the final cut, always recheck the area for bystanders, animals or obstacles.



WARNING: Never saw completely through the trunk. Always leave a hinge (Fig 18-F). The hinge guides the tree. If the trunk is completely cut through, control over the felling direction is lost. Insert a wedge or felling lever in the cut well before the tree becomes unstable and starts to move. This will prevent the bar from binding in the felling cut if you have misjudged the falling direction. Make sure no bystanders have entered the range of the falling tree before you push it over.



WARNING: As the felling cut gets close to the hinge, the tree should begin to fall. When tree begins to fall, remove saw from cut, stop engine, put chain saw down, and leave area along retreat path (Fig 17-A).

MAINTENANCE



WARNING: All maintenance work on the chainsaw apart from the work described in this manual may only be carried out by authorised after-sales service personnel.

Chain brake operational test

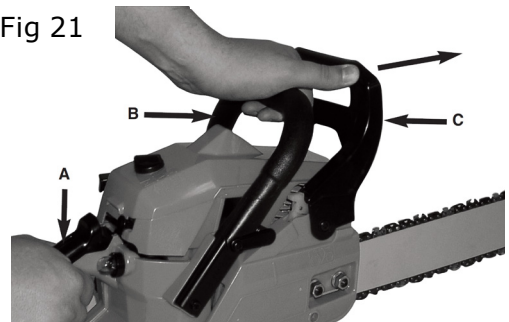
Test the chain brake periodically to ensure proper function.

Perform a chain brake test prior to initial cutting, following extensive cutting, and definitely following any Chain brake service.

Test chain brake as follows:

1. Place saw on a clear, firm, flat surface.
2. Start engine.
3. Grasp the rear handle (Fig 21-A) with your right hand.
4. With your left hand, hold the front handle (Fig 21-B) [not chain brake lever (Fig 21-C)] firmly.
5. Squeeze the throttle trigger to 1/3 throttle, then immediately activate the chain brake lever (Fig 21-C).
6. Chain should stop abruptly. When it does, immediately release the throttle trigger.
7. If chain brake functions properly, turn the engine off and return the chain brake to the DIS-ENGAGED position.

Fig 21



WARNING: If chain does not stop, turn engine off and take your unit to the nearest authorised service centre for service.

Air filter

Do not operate saw without the air filter. Dust and dirt will be drawn into engine and damage it. The air filter must be cleaned after 20 hours of service.

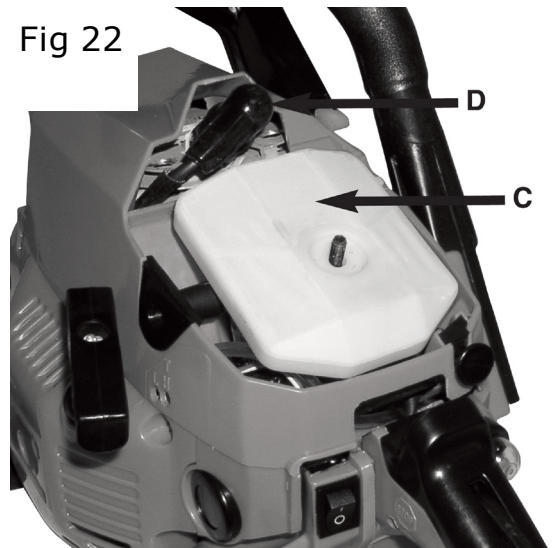
Cleaning the air filter (Fig 22-C)

Remove the top cover by undoing the cover fastening screw on the cover. You can then remove the cover.

Lift out the air filter and wash filter in clean, warm, soapy water. Rinse in clear, cool water. Air dry completely.

Refit the filter, fit the cover for the engine/air filter. Make sure that the cover fits perfectly when you do so. Tighten the fastening screw for the cover.

Fig 22



Maintenance Cont

Spark plug (Fig 22-D)

To ensure that the saw's engine retains its power, the spark plug must be clean and have the correct electrode gap (0.6 mm). The spark plug must be cleaned or replaced after every 20 hours of service.

Set the On/Off switch to Stop (0).

Remove the top cover by undoing the fastening screw on the cover. You can then remove the cover.

Disconnect the ignition cable from the spark plug by pulling and twisting it simultaneously.

Remove the spark plug using a spark plug wrench. DO NOT USE ANY OTHER TOOLS.

Clean the spark plug with a copper wire brush or fit a new one.

Carburettor setting

The carburettor has been factory set. If it requires adjusting, take the saw to your nearest authorized after-sales service outlet.

Chain bar

Turning the chain bar. The bar should be reversed every 8 working hours to ensure uniform wear.

Keep the bar groove and lubrication hole clean. Check the bar rails frequently for wear and, if necessary, remove the burs and square-up the rails using the flat file.



WARNING: Never fit a new chain to a worn chain bar.

Chain

Chain sharpening requires special tools to ensure that cutters are sharpened at the correct angle and depth. For the inexperienced chain saw user, we recommend that the saw chain be professionally sharpened by a service centre.

Chain sharpening (Fig. 23 & 24)

Sharpen the chain using protective gloves and a round file of $\varnothing 3/16"$ (4.8mm).

Only sharpen the cutters with outward strokes (Fig. 24) observing the values given in Fig. 23.

After sharpening, the cutting links must all have the same width and length.



NOTE: A sharp chain produces well-defined chips. When your chain starts to produce sawdust, it is time to sharpen it.

Maintenance (Chain sharpening) cont

Fig 23

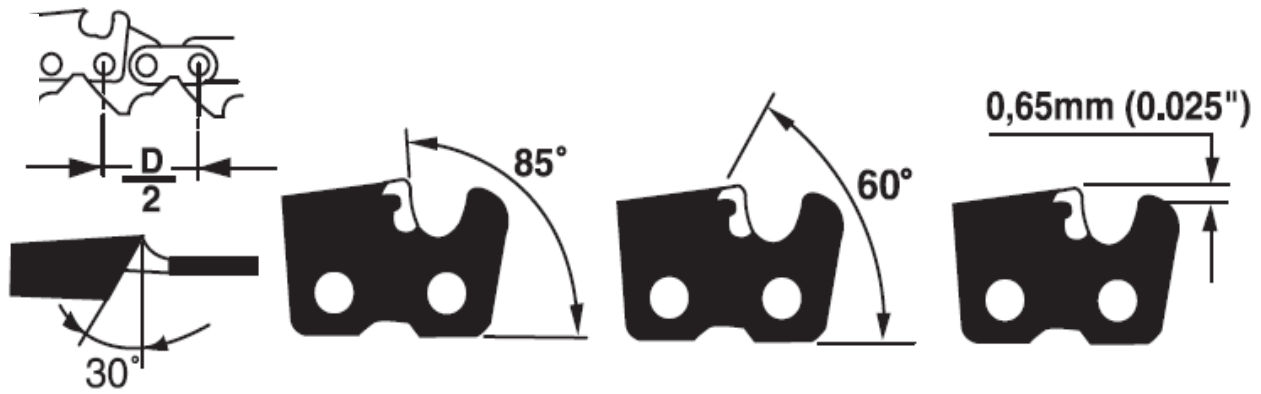
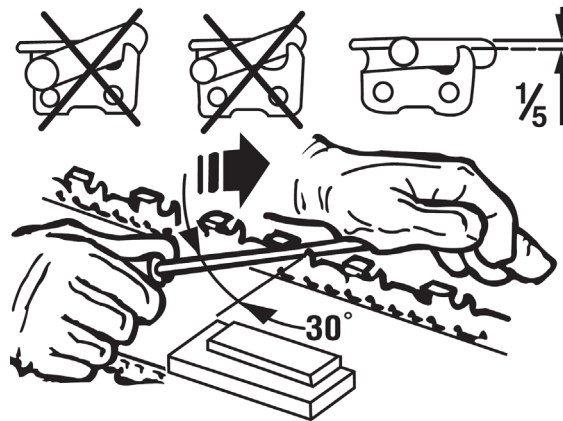


Fig 24



NOTE: After the blades have been sharpened 3-4 times, check the height of the depth limiter and if necessary lower it with a flat file and then round off the front corner.

Chain tension

Check the chain tension frequently and adjust as often as necessary to keep the chain snug on the bar, if the chain is pulled down with the fingers at the centre of the bar the gap between the chain and the bar should be 6 to 8mm.

(See Page 7 - Fig 7)

Breaking in a new saw chain

A new chain will need to be readjusted after as few as 5 cuts. This is normal during the break-in period, future adjustments will be required less often.

Oil passages

Oil passages on the bar should be cleaned to ensure proper lubrication of the bar and chain during operation.

NOTE: The condition of the oil passages can be easily checked. If the passages are clear, the chain will automatically give off a spray of oil within seconds of starting the saw. Your saw is equipped with an automatic oiler system.

Maintenance Cont

Storage

Never put a chain saw into storage for longer than 30 days without carrying out the following steps.

- Remove the fuel tank cap slowly to release any pressure in tank.
- Carefully drain the fuel tank.
- Start the engine and let it run until the unit stops to remove fuel from carburettor.
- Allow the engine to cool (approx. 5 minutes).



WARNING: During normal operation the chain brake, clutch cover, bar and chain are lubricated with chain oil. After use oil will drain for many weeks and pool on the surface underneath the chainsaw.

Place the chainsaw on a protected surface to contain the draining lubricating oil when not being used.

Returning the saw back into operation

- Remove spark plug.
- Clean the spark plug and check that the electrode gap is correct.
- Fill fuel tank with proper fuel / oil mixture.
- Fill the chain oil tank.

See Fuel and Lubrication Section.

TROUBLE SHOOTING

Problem	Probable cause	Corrective Action
Unit won't start or starts but will not run.	Incorrect starting procedures.	Follow instructions in the User Manual.
	Incorrect carburetor mixture adjustment setting.	Have carburetor adjusted by an Authorized Service Center.
	Fouled spark plug.	Clean / gap or replace plug.
	Fuel filter plugged.	Replace fuel filter.
	Chain brake is on.	Put Chain brake in off position.
Unit starts, but engine has low power.	Incorrect lever position on choke.	Move to RUN position.
	Dirty air filter.	Remove, clean and reinstall filter.
	Incorrect carburetor mixture adjustment setting.	Have carburetor adjusted by an Authorized Service Center.
Engine hesitates.	Incorrect carburetor mixture adjustment setting.	Have carburetor adjusted by an Authorized Service Center.
No power under load.	Incorrectly gapped spark plug.	Clean / gap or replace plug.
Runs erratically.	Incorrect carburetor mixture adjustment setting.	Have carburetor adjusted by an Authorized Service Center.
Smokes excessively.	Incorrect fuel mixture.	Use properly mixed fuel (50:1 mixture).
Poor performance when operated	Blunt chain	Sharpen or replace the chain
	Loose chain	Tension the chain
Engine dies	Empty petrol tank	Fill up the petrol tank
	Fuel filter in the wrong position in the tank	Completely fill the petrol tank or re-position the fuel filter in the petrol tank
Insufficient chain lubrication (the cutter rail and chain get hot)	Empty oil tank for the chain	Top up the oil tank for the chain
	Oil lubrication openings moved	Clean the oil lubrication hole in the cutter bar (Fig. 2/Item A) Clean the groove in the cutter bar

WARRANTY

This product has been manufactured to a high quality standard. It is guaranteed against faulty materials and workmanship for 12 months from the date of purchase. Please retain your receipt as proof of purchase.

If the product is found to be defective within the relevant time period, we will either replace all defective parts or, at our discretion, replace the unit free of charge.

This warranty will not apply:

- (i) where this product has been subjected to misuse, abuse, accident or want of care;
- (ii) where this product has been used for a purpose for which it was not designed or is not suited;
- (iii) where the service of this product has been undertaken by a non-authorised person or company or if non-approved parts have been used;
- (iv) where this product has been used for industrial purposes.

Should service become necessary during the warranty period, the purchaser should contact an Authorised Service Centre or J W Ross. In order to obtain warranty service, the purchaser must present the store receipt showing the name of the retailer and the date of purchase.

The period of the warranty begins from the original date of purchase, notwithstanding any subsequent repair or parts replacement.

Purchaser shall be responsible for all transport charges to and from the Authorised Service Centre.

Damage in transit is not covered by this warranty. The purchaser should remove from the product any liquids (if applicable) before sending the chain saw for service or repair. The chain saw should be packed securely to prevent damage.

Warranty exclusions

Wear parts or service related parts required when performing normal and regular maintenance of this product are not covered by warranty unless it is found to be defective by an Authorised Service Centre. These include, but are not limited to:
Chains, Chain Bar, Spark Plugs, Carburettor Adjustments, Lubricants.
Engine Tune-ups, Filters.

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